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# POPULATION AND ECONOMY STUDY ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA



POPULATION AND ECONOMY STUDY

REPORT NO. TWO OF THE ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY

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POPULATION AND ECONOMY STUDY

For

ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA

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POPULATION AND ECONOMY STUDY

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	<u>Following Page</u>
Growth Patterns for Aberdeen, Moore County and Sandhill Township . . . . .	4
Location of Residences for Aberdeen Worker's . . . . .	29
Aberdeen Retail Trade Area . . . . .	32





## I. INTRODUCTION

A population and economy study for any town has two main purposes. First, it provides the local people a ready source of information about their town and the characteristics of its population and economy. Secondly, it provides information for future studies in the planning process.

In order to make the information contained in this report more meaningful to the reader, raw numbers have been reduced to percents and compared with other areas whenever possible. Generally statistical tables are confined to the Appendix beginning on page 29.

Frequent comparisons have been made between Aberdeen and the State Economic Area in which Aberdeen is located. State Economic Area Nine, of which Aberdeen and Moore County are a part, consists of a group of relatively homogeneous counties in the South-Central part of North Carolina. Counties included in the area are Richmond, Scotland, Robeson, Cumberland, Hoke and Moore Counties. Occasional references are also made to state and national standards and averages.

In addition, throughout the report conditions in Aberdeen have been compared with Moore County and with surrounding towns of similar size. The towns selected for comparative purposes in this report are Raeford, Red Springs, and Lillington. These towns were selected because they were of the same general size as Aberdeen and they are all relatively close to each other. Two of the towns, Raeford and Red Springs, are in the same State Economic Area with Aberdeen; the other, Lillington, is in a different State Economic Area, but is in Harnett County which adjoins Moore County.

Throughout the report the data used came from published and unpublished U. S. Census Material unless otherwise noted.



**POPULATION**



## II. POPULATION STUDY: ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA

### Population Trends

This section is designed to point out trends in the population of Aberdeen over the past fifty years and to identify some of the factors which have affected these trends. In addition, some comparisons will be made with other areas in order to see how Aberdeen's population has grown and declined relative to these areas.

In 1910 the population of Aberdeen was 794; by 1960 it had grown to 1,531, almost doubling in size. Yet, this growth did not occur in equal yearly increases. Substantial increases followed by decreases were the rule throughout the period.

From 1910 until 1920 the population remained relatively stable, increasing only 8% during the decade. But during the 1920's Aberdeen increased in population by over 60%. This increase seems to be due to the widespread prosperity of the United States during the 1920's and more specifically, to the fact that Aberdeen was the major commercial center for the Sandhills with thriving railroads, a tobacco market, and nearby developing resort areas. This economic activity helped make it a prosperous community during the 1920's.

The depression of the 1930's hit Aberdeen hard due to the town's dependence upon banking, retail trade, and commerce in general. Retail trade, banking, and the tobacco market were especially affected by the depression. This slowdown in business is reflected in the population totals for those years. Over 300 people, almost 15% of Aberdeen's population, left town during the 1930-1940 decade; many of these individuals were returning to farms in order to make a living.

With the end of the depression and the 1940's, Aberdeen again grew rapidly making up for the losses of the 1930's and reaching an all-time high in population of 1,603 in 1950. Part of the 525 new people in the 1950 census of Aberdeen were due to annexation of the Colonial Heights area in 1947. There is no exact information as to how many people



were living in this area at the time of the 1950 census; however, if the average Aberdeen household size (3.35) is multiplied by the number of homes in the area annexed (100) it would appear that approximately 335 people were taken into Aberdeen by annexation. Some of the 1940-1950 growth in the Aberdeen area was also due to the addition of a textile plant outside town and to the increased activity at Fort Bragg and Camp MacKall.

The 1950's saw Aberdeen's population decline. The population dropped from a high of 1,603 in 1950 to 1,531 in 1960 for a loss of a little over 3%. Closing of the large textile mill near Aberdeen and the slowing down of military activities at Fort Bragg and Camp MacKall account for this decrease in population. In many cases both husband and wife lost their jobs because of the decline in employment opportunities, thus, the family had to move elsewhere for work.

By 1960, in spite of two periods of substantial growth and a rise in actual population from 794 in 1910 to 1,531 in 1960, Aberdeen's percent of the Moore County population was decreasing. In 1910 Aberdeen's population was 4.6% of the Moore County population, but by 1960 Aberdeen's percent of the Moore County population had dropped to 4.1%. This simply means the town has not been growing as fast as the county. This appears most striking when we realize that the southern part of Moore County and Sandhill Township in which Aberdeen is located have grown faster than the county as a whole. For example, Sandhill Township increased its percentage of the county population from 11.9% in 1910 to 14.8% in 1960. The most probable explanation of Aberdeen's slower growth rate is that the town has not shared in the growth of the southern part of the county as a recreation and retirement area while the township has.

Comparing Aberdeen with other towns in nearby counties, we find that the patterns of growth are not at all similar. Red Springs, Raeford, and Lillington were the towns selected to be compared with Aberdeen because they are in the same general area of the state and the populations of all four towns were approximately the same at the beginning

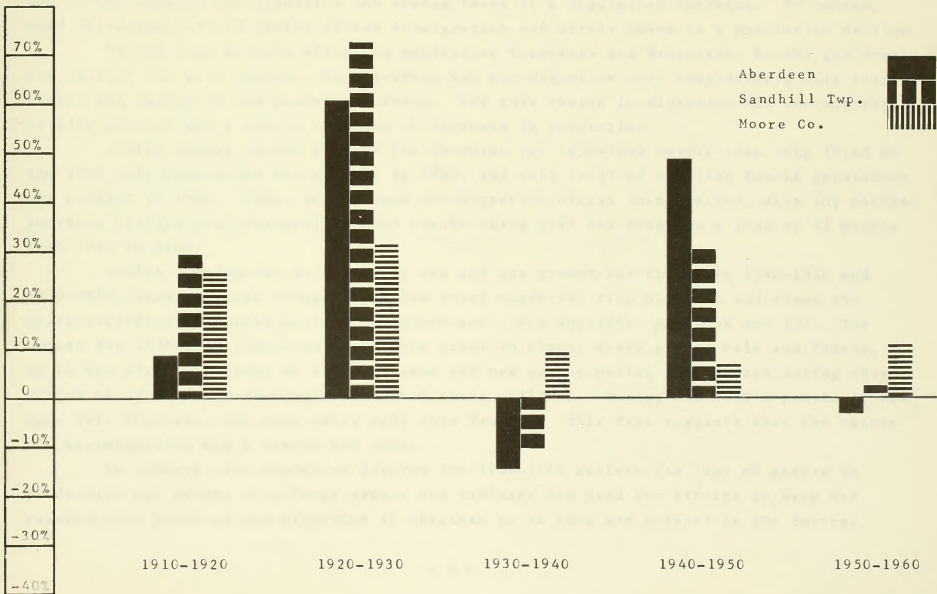




of the period in 1910. Since then all the other towns have grown at faster rates than Aberdeen and have shown steady growth over the years rather than the "boom-bust" Aberdeen pattern of growth. Raeford today has more than five times its 1910 population. Lillington has more than tripled its 1910 population and Red Springs has two and one half times as many people as it did in 1910. Although Aberdeen has grown, almost doubling in population, it has not grown as fast as towns in the area or as fast as Moore County.



POPULATION GROWTH PATTERNS OF ABERDEEN, MOORE COUNTY,  
AND SANDHILL TOWNSHIP - 1910-1960





## Migration

Increases and decreases in population are basically affected by four factors. These factors are in-migration, out-migration, births, and deaths. When in-migration and births exceeds out-migration and deaths, there is a population increase. Of course, when out-migration and deaths exceed in-migration and births there is a population decline.

Of the four factors affecting population increases and decreases, births and deaths are usually the most stable. In-migration and out-migration vary considerably more than births and deaths in the normal situation. For this reason in-migration and out-migration usually account for a town's increase or decrease in population.

United States census figures for Aberdeen for 1950-1960 reveal that only 70.4% of the 1950 male population was present in 1960, and only 74.9% of the 1950 female population was present in 1960. Thus, in Aberdeen out-migration offset in-migration, plus any natural increase (births over deaths); the end result being that the town had a loss of 72 people from 1950 to 1960.

Tables showing net migration by sex and age groups for the years 1940-1950 and 1950-1960 reveal several things about the total migration from Aberdeen and about the characteristics of people moving from Aberdeen. (See Appendix: pages 36 and 37). The tables for 1940-1950 indicates there were gains in almost every group, male and female, up to age 45. This seems to indicate that the new people moving to Aberdeen during this period of growth were working people and their children. During the 1950's people of all ages left Aberdeen, but more males left than females. This fact suggests that the reason for out-migration was a search for jobs.

In summary, the migration figures for 1950-1960 reflect the loss of people in productive age groups to a large extent and indicate the need for efforts to stop and reverse this trend of out-migration if Aberdeen is to grow and prosper in the future.



## Population Characteristics

Having examined the manner in which Aberdeen's population has behaved in the area of total gains and losses over the years and the effect of migration on the town's population, it is now appropriate to determine some of the characteristics of the present Aberdeen population. Such characteristics as distribution of people by age, ratio of whites to nonwhites, and ratio of males to females will be examined.

Different segments of the population have different needs and requirements. The data gathered here should provide information on the kinds of service and facilities Aberdeen should furnish them. For example, assume the town is planning a recreation program. Where should the emphasis be placed-- facilities for young people or for the elderly? By knowing something about the age groups having the largest percentage of the population, the decision can be made with the knowledge that there will be enough people to use the facilities and that the town's money will not be wasted.





## A. Age

Aberdeen, like many towns of its size and the United States population in general, has experienced a shift in the composition of its population with the very young and the elderly segments gaining in relation to the population as a whole. For example, in 1940, 23.2% of Aberdeen's people were under 14 years of age; but by 1960 they had increased to 33.6%. During this time the proportion of older people in the population has increased also. In 1940 people 55 years old and older accounted for 12.7% of Aberdeen's population. In 1960 this group had increased to 17.4% of the population.

If it were not for the effects of migration we could probably expect the median age to be lower than it is in Aberdeen. The median age is that point dividing the population into two groups; half who are older than the median age and half who are younger than the median age. For North Carolina since 1900 the median age has steadily risen, reflecting increased average life spans. Information on median age for Aberdeen is available only since 1930. Since 1930 however, the Aberdeen median age has been substantially above the state median age for every census. The higher Aberdeen median age seems to be explained by the migration of young people from Aberdeen to other cities and towns over a long period of time. The sharp drop in the Aberdeen median age from 1950 to 1960 probably reflects the post World War II "baby-boom" more than a slowing down of the out-migration rate.

The implications of this shift to a population of more elderly people, and substantially more younger people, are many. First, and most important, this trend cannot continue into the future as in the past. If the productive people of 20-40 years continue to leave Aberdeen then the percentage of young people under 20 years will begin to drop. The percent of children in the population cannot keep increasing or even maintain its present level while the child-bearing group in the population



decreases. Thus, if efforts to prevent the migration of productive, child-bearing age groups are not made successfully then the composition of Aberdeen's population will shift more and more to an elderly population in the future.

Presently the 1960 age group of 0-14 years should be beginning to look for jobs. If jobs competitive with those in other areas are not provided in the Aberdeen area these young people will move to the areas that do have competitive jobs. It should be pointed out that many young persons first leave Aberdeen to further their education or to fulfill their military obligation. Many of these young people plan to return to Aberdeen after completing their schooling or military training, but will only do so if there are appropriate job opportunities for them in Aberdeen. Of course the longer this process of young people leaving Aberdeen in search of good jobs continues the fewer young people there will be to replace the ones that leave.

As the composition of the population changes with fewer and fewer productive, working people in the town because of out-migration, demand for services will change. Presently demands for services for young people are high, particularly in the fields of education and recreation. But should trends in out-migration continue in the future as in the past there will be less demand for these services and more emphasis on facilities for the aged. At the same time there will be fewer people in the productive, tax paying groups to support these services.

In a normal population distribution there are demands for services for both the young and the elderly, but in a normal population there are enough productive, working people to support these services. In order to prevent Aberdeen's population from becoming too heavily weighted in the older age groups, efforts should be made now to provide attractive job opportunities for the large number of young people that will soon enter the Aberdeen labor market.



## B. Sex

In 1960 females outnumbered males in the Aberdeen population just as they did in the previous two censuses. More significant than there being fewer males than females in Aberdeen is the fact that more males are leaving Aberdeen than females.

During the 1950's, Aberdeen lost a total of seventy-two people. Foxtly-six of these people were males. This means almost 6% of the males present in 1950 left Aberdeen by 1960.

When Aberdeen was growing in population in the 1940's, the percentage of males in the population increased. Over the next ten years, in the 1950's, Aberdeen lost population and the percentage of males in the population decreased. Thus, while the town was growing and prospering the number of males increased; but when the town began to lose population, it was the males who were first to go. As a general rule, males are more mobile than females in searching for employment. It would seem that this is what happened in Aberdeen; men left in search of better employment in other towns.

In support of these observations, it can be seen that males predominate in the Aberdeen population only in the younger age groups--under 5 years, 5-14, and 15-24 years. Beginning with the 25 year-old group, the percentage of males declines steadily until the 55 year-old group is reached. This sharp drop in percentage of males in the group 25-55 is best explained by the fact that males in this age group are normally the most mobile segment of the population, the most likely ones to move in search of better employment.

In the age group 55-64 the percentage of males increases but still is less than one half the population. Above 65 years the male percentage of the population decreases dramatically. The increase of males in the group 55-64 can be explained to a certain extent by the hesitance of males, and females, to pull up stakes and



move to a new location at this age. They are more established in that they have homes and social ties that prevent them from moving unless it is absolutely necessary. Also, as pointed out previously, when this group of males was younger and more mobile, there was less tendency of people in Aberdeen to move away. In fact, the town was growing rapidly in population then, rather than losing population. The preponderance of females in the population above 65 is due primarily to the longer life expectancy of females.

### C. Race

More than one-fifth of the people in Aberdeen are nonwhite. As a group the nonwhites are younger than the whites. The median age for nonwhite males is 20 years as compared to 26.3 years for white males. There is an even greater span between nonwhite females' median age and median age of white females. Nonwhite females have a median age of 20.6 years, and white females have a median age of 30.3 years. Higher birth rates for nonwhite, higher nonwhite migration rates, and shorter life expectancies for nonwhites help to explain this difference in median ages.

In accordance with lower median ages for nonwhites, a greater percent of the nonwhite population is concentrated in the lower age groups. Nonwhites less than 20 years old comprise 49.7% of the nonwhite population. Only 39.3% of the white population is less than 20 years old.

The reverse is true in the age group 20-45 years. One third of the white population falls in this group and only 21.9% of the nonwhite population. In the age group 45-60 there are relatively high percentages of nonwhites. Of the nonwhite population, 21.9% are in this group as compared to 13.6% of the white population in the 45-60 age group. In the white population, 13.8% are age 60 and above; only 7.8% of the nonwhite population is age 60 and above.





The overall pattern shows a much larger percent of the nonwhite than white population under 20 years old. Above age 20 nonwhites begin leaving Aberdeen. The tendency of nonwhites to leave Aberdeen beginning about age 20 is shown by the smaller percentage of nonwhites in the 20-45 age group. The trend of young nonwhites leaving Aberdeen apparently began about 20 years ago as evidenced by the relatively larger percentages of nonwhites in the 45-60 age group. For the age group 60 and above, the longer life expectancy of whites manifests itself.



## Education

In looking at the Aberdeen education situation it will perhaps be helpful to view levels of formal education attained in terms of job opportunities available to people at various levels of achievement in formal education. Aberdeen employers say they would like high school graduates for employees. This level of education is thought necessary to enable a person to handle the relatively simple clerical tasks required for such jobs as clerks, textile workers, salesmen, and other jobs found in the area.

In Aberdeen, although most employers want this level of educational training, only 43.9% of the adult Sandhill Township population has at least a high school education. For the purpose of this section "Adult" is defined as a person 25 years old or older. The remaining 57.1% of the adult township population cannot qualify for a job requiring a high school diploma. Since 18% of the adult Aberdeen population has college training in addition to their high school diploma, many of these people are not working at jobs that require only a high school diploma.

It is realized that these percentages include people of all ages and that many older Aberdeen citizens without high school diplomas have jobs that today would require diplomas. When these older people entered the labor market a diploma was not so important. Now these older people have established jobs and their experience offsets this limited education.

The future for younger people who have neither education nor experience is not bright. Jobs that formerly employed people with little or no education are disappearing fast, or are becoming complicated to the point that they require more training or education.

Since educational data was not available for Aberdeen, the educational data for Sandhill Township was used. Some caution should be employed in applying these



figures to Aberdeen because of the wide differences in the characteristics of the population for the various parts of the township.

It would seem that educational data for Aberdeen would average higher than data for the rural sections of the township to the south and west of town. Also it seems likely that the higher income families in the northern part of the township near Pinehurst and Southern Pines would have higher educational levels than Aberdeen. Thus, in this report it has been assumed that the educational level for Aberdeen and the average for Sandhill Township are substantially the same. Keeping this assumption in mind we should be able to apply the township figures to the Aberdeen situation.

In Sandhill Township the median school year completed for all adults is 10.8 years. This is above the state median of 8.9 years, but below the median year completed for two nearby towns, Raeford (11.3) and Red Springs (12.1).

White adults in Sandhill Township have a median school year completed of 12.1 years while the nonwhite adult's median is 6.9 years. As in other areas, whites in the township rank considerably above nonwhites. These figures point very clearly to the area that needs the most attention.

Since the bulk of the people needing additional education today are adults who work, it might be worthwhile to consider night education courses for these people. Specialized trade and industrial courses such as offered in Industrial Education Centers could also help in improving the education and skill level of people in the Aberdeen area.



## Income

Family income levels directly affect the quantity and quality of goods and services families will have and these will affect the welfare and to some extent the happiness of those people. Average income levels of families in an area reflect the general well-being of the people in that area. For these reasons it is important to examine income level and income distribution for the Aberdeen area population.

Just as for education, data on income is not broken down for towns of less than 2,500 people in the U. S. Census, and information for Sandhill Township has been used in place of information directly for Aberdeen. The same limitations apply to this data as did for the education data.

For the total population of Sandhill Township the median family income is \$4,083 per year. This is above the yearly median level for Moore County (\$3,550), State Economic Area Nine (\$3,391), and the state of North Carolina (\$3,956). Raeford and Red Springs, of the nearby towns considered, have a higher median family income. The Raeford yearly median family income is more than \$1,000 higher than the Sandhill Township median family income. Red Springs is about \$250 per year higher than Sandhill Township.

Breaking income down by race, whites in the township have a median family income of almost \$5,000 and nonwhites have a median family income of less than \$2,000. Over 73% of the nonwhites in the township have a family income of less than \$3,000 and less than 4% have a family income of more than \$5,000. The nonwhite median family income level is significantly less than the state median family income for nonwhites, but above the level of Moore County and State Economic Area Nine.

Looking at Sandhill Township per capita income, instead of median family income, the picture changes. Sandhill Township total population, white and nonwhite, has the highest per capita income of any unit compared with for the total population. For instance, total per capita income for North Carolina is \$1,260 and for Sandhill Township it is \$1,649.





Examining per capita income figures by race, nonwhites in Sandhill Township have the lowest per capita income of the towns compared and also have a lower per capita income than the state nonwhite per capita income. Per capita income for nonwhites in Sandhill Township is higher than for Moore County. The low nonwhite per capita income may be partially explained by Aberdeen's relatively high percentage of nonwhites under twenty years of age.

In comparing both total family income and per capita income for Aberdeen or the other towns it is important to take into consideration the percentage of nonwhites in the population. Since for all the towns the income of this group is substantially lower than for the white population, the percent of nonwhites in the town influences both the total median family income and per capita income. This is of course, no reason for accepting as a fact that the incomes of nonwhites must be lower than incomes for whites. It only serves to point out that large groups of low income families and individuals in the population tend to bring down the average of the group as a whole.

Income data for the township has pointed out that family income is relatively high for North Carolina, almost \$5,000 per year. The wage section of the report indicates average wages for the area are low. Considering the relatively high family income level and the low level of wages in the area the natural conclusion is that more than one person works in the average family in Sandhill Township and that large numbers of workers hold more than one job. An examination of the job sources in the Aberdeen area in terms of job opportunities for women reveals that this situation may very well exist.

Commercial sales, particularly retail sales, and textile manufacturing are both traditional sources of jobs for women. The Aberdeen economy is dependent on both commercial sales and textile jobs for employment. The high number of jobs in the Aberdeen area relative to the total population would also indicate that more than one person per family is working.



This picture of the income situation in Aberdeen indicates that although the average family income in the area is relatively high, it is not caused by high paying jobs but by families having income from more than one job. Aberdeen is fortunate in that there are jobs available so that when it is necessary, or desirable, more than one member of the family can work. However, this pattern of supporting a family is not always desirable and does not suit the needs of all families. Provision should be made that more jobs be available that will support a family without supplementing the family income with additional jobs.



## Present and Future Population

The last U. S. Census of Aberdeen was taken in 1960. At that time the population within the corporate limits was 1,531. Since then a major new industry has located in the Aberdeen area and the local economy has improved considerably. However, the population within the corporate limits seems to have grown little, if any.

This statement is based on the results of a recent housing survey made of the town by the Division of Community Planning. A comparison of the findings of the recent survey with the 1960 U. S. Census figures shows there are actually fewer homes in Aberdeen today than there was in 1960. The drop in number of homes is actually very small, less than fifteen houses. A decrease of this size can be explained by destruction of houses by fire, removal of deteriorating homes, reuse of residential land, or perhaps the movement of mobile homes.

In every community some homes are taken out of use each year; the important factor in Aberdeen is that new homes were not built fast enough to equal the loss of homes removed during the past seven years. If we apply the 1960 ratio of 3.23 persons per household, the 1967 population of Aberdeen is approximately 1,500, or 31 fewer people than in 1960. It should be pointed out that since an actual population census was not taken it is difficult to determine the exact population. Very likely the 1967 ratio of people per household is not exactly the same as it was in Aberdeen in 1960. It is unlikely that this ratio has varied substantially however, and an estimate of 1,500 people in Aberdeen should be very nearly correct.

The drop in population, or at best the lack of any substantial growth in Aberdeen, during a period when the local economy has improved is explained by an apparent increase in population of areas adjacent to the town. Interviews with Aberdeen realtors and the results of the housing survey indicate that approximately one hundred new homes have been built in the Aberdeen area since 1960. The results of the housing survey suggest



that almost all this new construction has taken place outside the corporate limits in the fringe area.

The nature of the new home construction over the past seven years gives an explanation of why these new homes were built in the fringe areas rather than inside the corporate limits. A large part of the new home construction in the Aberdeen area has been medium and higher priced homes. Very little low cost housing has been built in the area since 1960. Because of desire for stability of real estate values and easier financing, medium and high cost housing tends to be constructed in subdivisions on previously undeveloped land. Developers and home owners want to be sure their investment will not be depreciated by adjoining property so they move away from older residential areas. Homeowners also move to a town's fringe area to avoid city taxes sometimes.

In the case of Aberdeen there is little land within the town which would be suitable for residential subdivisions. Often land within a city which would otherwise be suitable for residential development is held off the market due to unclear land titles, land speculation, or just unwillingness on the part of the owner to sell. These factors seem to have been at work to some extent in pushing Aberdeen's residential growth to the fringe area.

At the same time the Aberdeen housing survey was made, a survey of housing in the fringe areas of the town was also made. The fringe area included all the land within one mile of Aberdeen's corporate limits. The use of the one mile radius presents a problem in the area north of Aberdeen. Much of this land lies both within the one mile radius of Aberdeen and Southern Pines. Since most of the development in the area conforms more to the street pattern of Aberdeen than the street pattern of Southern Pines it was decided that at least the residential development is more related to Aberdeen. When future annexations take place it is likely that the area will be split between the two towns, but for the present, the residential growth there appears to be more related to Aberdeen and the entire area was included in the Aberdeen fringe area.





From the field survey it was found that there are actually more homes in Aberdeen's fringe area than there are within the corporate limits. In order to estimate the population of this fringe area the same population per household ratio was used as was used within the corporate limits. Using this ratio, it was found that approximately 1,534 people live in the one mile fringe area. Together, the population of Aberdeen and its fringe area is presently 3,035.

In projecting population for the future it is necessary to take into consideration past growth trends and factors which seem to be affecting growth today and in the future. Within the town there seems to have been little, if any, growth since 1950. From 1950 to 1960 Aberdeen's population dropped from 1,603 to 1,531. The recent housing survey results indicate that since 1960 little, if any, growth has taken place in town, and perhaps there has been a further loss of population. The fringe area population presents a more difficult problem in surveying past population changes. Prior to the recent housing survey there are no population figures for the fringe area. Estimates of growth in this area have been made by surveying the age of homes in the fringe area and by obtaining estimates of new home construction in the fringe area from local Aberdeen realtors. From these sources it was decided that approximately one hundred new homes had been built in the fringe area since 1960. At this rate the population of Aberdeen and the surrounding fringe area is increasing by approximately forty-five persons a year or 1.7% per year. The table below shows what the total of in-town and fringe area Aberdeen population would be if this growth rate continues over the next twenty years.



1967.....	3,035 (present)	
1968.....	3,086	1978..... 3,645
1969.....	3,138	1979..... 3,706
1970.....	3,191	1980..... 3,769
1971.....	3,245	1981..... 3,833
1972.....	3,300	1982..... 3,898
1973.....	3,355	1983..... 3,965
1974.....	3,411	1984..... 4,032
1975.....	3,468	1985..... 4,112
1976.....	3,526	1986..... 4,181
1977.....	3,585	1987..... 4,252

As indicated above, the preceding population projection is based on estimated past growth rates and by considering factors affecting the economy presently. Because of Aberdeen's location in the fastest growing section of Moore County, its good transportation facilities, and sound commercial and industrial base it is thought the area will continue to grow throughout the twenty-year planning period. Also pointed out above is the fact that most of this growth seems destined to take place outside the present corporate limits. This does not mean the town population will not increase during the planning period. It does mean that future growth in the town's population is likely to come primarily through annexation. For this reason the town's population at any point during the planning period will be largely dependent on the amount of annexation done up to that time.

Several factors could affect the distribution of the Aberdeen area population between new development in town and in the fringe area. An urban renewal or public housing program in town could encourage more of the new development to locate inside the



present corporate limits. Private property owners might singularly or collectively assemble large enough tracts of land inside the corporate limits to develop residential subdivisions. If some significant steps such as these are not taken however, it appears that most of the new residential development will take place in the fringe area outside the present corporate limits.



**ECONOMY**





## ECONOMIC STUDY; ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA

### Introduction

Economic activity began in Aberdeen with building of the railroads. Located at the intersection of east-west and north-south railroads, the town grew as a retail, lumbering, and marketing town for the Sandhills. Today in addition to the railroads there are several state highways and a major north-south highway serving Aberdeen. Thus, Aberdeen is well served by land transportation routes.

The economic base of Aberdeen has changed some since the days of railroad construction. Lumbering is no longer as important an employer as it once was. Manufacturing has grown however, and now provides about one half of the jobs available in the Aberdeen vicinity. Retail trade has grown and is more important to the town than ever before. People in the rural area surrounding Aberdeen who were once mostly farmers are more likely to work in one of the town's factories today.

The town still serves agriculture though. Farmers bring their tobacco to town for marketing and there is a cannery and meat packing plant to serve their needs. Agricultural insecticides are manufactured in Aberdeen and fertilizers and farm equipment dealers serve agriculture.



## Employment

### A. Occupation

In order to get a better idea of what makes the Aberdeen economy tick, an examination of how the people make their living is in order. The United States Census publishes data about basic occupations according to ten major headings. This data was available for Aberdeen only on the township level. According to the 1960 census, Sandhill Township, including Aberdeen, has more farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers in the township than would be found in an urban area but not nearly so large a percent as in rural areas. The percentage of clerks, sales workers, managers, proprietors, foremen, and industrial workers is generally much higher than for a rural area though not so high as in a fully urbanized area.

Indications from this census data point to the conclusion that not only do the people in Aberdeen work in factories, businesses, and other urban type jobs, but the people in the rural sections of the township work at urban jobs also.

Comparisons between occupations of whites and nonwhites in Sandhill Township indicate nonwhites are more likely to have semi-skilled or unskilled jobs than whites. The 1960 census did not report any nonwhite females with jobs as clerks, sales workers, managers, craftsmen, or foremen. Nonwhite males were represented in all occupations except sales workers, but the highest percentages of nonwhite males were employed in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs.

### Employment Opportunities

Through the assistance of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina and local plant managers and businessmen, estimates were made of employment in the immediate vicinity of Aberdeen. Total employment was divided into two groups: Industrial, including primarily manufacturing and railroad employees; and Commercial,



including retail and wholesale business as well as services, food processing, finance, insurance, real estate, mining, quarrying, printing, transportation, and communications.

Since not all firms are covered by the employment security law and some state wide firms do not report employment on a local basis, the Employment Security Commission did not have information on all employment. Most of the unreported businesses were quite small though and total employment figures were adjusted accordingly.

Estimates indicate that between 650 and 700 persons are employed in the Aberdeen area by commercial establishments. The local industries employ a somewhat larger number of people, approximately 800-900. These industrial jobs are primarily in the textile industry.

Although only figures for 1966 were available, total employment appears to be relatively high for Aberdeen. The large industries are near full employment and commercial employment is at a high level.

Even though employment is at, or near, all time highs there are many people for whom there is not suitable work in Aberdeen. A town of Aberdeen's size can never expect to compete with large cities in variety of work available, but more effort needs to be made in this area.

Job opportunities in Aberdeen are presently limited to employment in textile plants and in commercial establishments to a great extent. Of course, many Aberdeen citizens do not even have the training and skills for this kind of work. The solution for these people is more training. Occupations that do not require much training such as day labor or farm labor are rapidly declining.

On the other hand, many people who are capable of work requiring a high degree of training and skill have to move to other areas because of lack of suitable



jobs in the Aberdeen area. Therefore, it would seem that the future emphasis in acquiring industry for Aberdeen should be channeled in the direction of more diversity than more manufacturing of the existing type. Dependence on one industry can also be a disadvantage if employment in that type industry declines. With several kinds of industry in a town there is a better chance of workers who are laid off at one plant being able to find work at another plant. This advantage is in addition to the basic need for diversity in employment to provide a choice for the job seeker.

### C. Worker Availability

Interviews with employers indicate that they could use more people in their plants with at least high school diplomas. There seems to be a plentiful supply of unskilled labor, but most manufacturing concerns do not have jobs for these people.

The problem in Aberdeen seems to be that a large majority of Aberdeen jobs have the same basic requirements---a high school diploma. This means that people who have less than this minimum qualification, or who have qualifications above the high school level have a difficult time finding suitable work.

Another area that has a demand for workers is skilled trades. There is a demand for people skilled as carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians, mechanics, and other skilled trades.

In December of 1966 the Division of Commerce and Industry within the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development estimated there were 1800 inexperienced and untrained workers in Moore County. The people are available; the problem is to match these people with jobs. Before this can be done there will have to be a program of training and educating these untrained people so that they may be able to handle the type jobs business and industry has to offer.

Programs to insure that the future labor force will have the necessary skills for jobs in manufacturing, skilled trades and retail trade should be encouraged.





Trade schools, technical training, and training of presently unskilled workers would benefit the individuals concerned, employers, and the town as a whole.

D. Wages

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission reported that Moore County's average weekly wages were \$75.40 for the third quarter of 1966. This compares to the state average weekly wage of \$88.17. As can easily be seen Moore County wages are noticeably lower than the state average.

Manufacturing and trade are the largest suppliers of jobs in the Aberdeen area. Of these two, manufacturing is closer to the state average weekly wage. The state average weekly wage for manufacturing is \$86.58, while Moore County average weekly manufacturing wages are \$8.39 per week lower at \$78.19 weekly. Trade wages in Moore County are \$67.06 per week, \$17.81 per week lower than average statewide trade wages. As the chart below indicates, Aberdeen's second largest employer lags further behind state average wages than does any other group in Moore County.

SELECTED AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

Third Quarter, 1966

OCCUPATION:	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade	Transportation, Communication,& Utilities	Total Average Wages
Statewide	\$93.99	\$86.58	\$84.87	\$116.41	\$88.17
Moore Co.	\$80.66	\$78.19	\$67.06	\$101.37	\$75.40
Difference	\$13.33	\$ 8.39	\$17.81	\$ 15.04	\$12.77

As previously stated, manufacturing and trade are the largest suppliers of jobs in the Aberdeen area. Neither of these groups have statewide average wages as



high as the total state average wage. From this it can be seen that Aberdeen is highly dependent upon relatively low paying employment.

In Moore County manufacturing is the highest paying major employer, yet Moore County manufacturers are not paying as high wages as are being paid in other sections of the state. Trade wages, the other major Aberdeen employer, is even further behind average state wage standards, and trade wages are even lower than Moore County average wages.

This dependence upon relatively low paying industry groups further suggests that Aberdeen needs to seek new jobs, particularly jobs that offer employment with higher wages. This will of course require more highly trained labor since the occupations paying higher wages such as construction, transportation, and communications, require more highly trained personnel.



## Commuting

Dependable automobiles and all-weather highways have had a tremendous effect on the distance people are able to live from their work. For Aberdeen and Moore County workers, commuting to work has become an accepted way of life. Many working people think nothing of driving 50 and 60 mile round trips to work daily. This means that an industry can locate in a smaller town such as Aberdeen and not have to depend solely on the town's labor supply for employees. The industry can expect to draw from the surrounding county-side for labor. Also, individuals looking for work accept jobs further from their homes without moving to new locations.

Interviews with major employers in the Aberdeen vicinity reveal that this pattern of commuting to work is well established and appears to be a permanent factor in the Aberdeen area. Information from five Aberdeen manufacturing establishments employing over 700 workers showed that only about 25% of their employees lived in the town of Aberdeen or within a two mile radius of the municipal limits. Nearly half of their workers lived in a band circling the town from two to ten miles from the city limits. More than one-fourth their workers commuted over 10 miles per day.

The commuting pattern in the Aberdeen area seems to be based on several factors. Often the employee has a part-time farm operation in addition to his factory employment; or a farmer's wife supplements the family income by working in a factory. Workers who own their homes and property in another town or in a rural area are reluctant to leave it and buy or rent another home. Community and family ties are also important in commuters' decisions not to move, but the most important thing to be realized is that this commuting pattern appears to be stable in the foreseeable future. A large percent of the people employed in and near Aberdeen do not intend to move to the town. This undoubtedly helps explain why the population of Aberdeen is low in comparison to the number of jobs available.



### Location of Commuter's Homes

Because of repeated reference by Aberdeen industry leaders about commuting to Aberdeen for work it was decided that information on these commuters would be useful in the economic report. In order to get some idea where the commuters lived who worked in Aberdeen a dot map showing concentrations of commuter's residences geographically was made.<sup>1</sup> Since it would be impractical to interview every worker in Aberdeen industries it was decided to use employee addresses from a single large Aberdeen employer.

Employees at the J. P. Stevens' Gullistan Carpet Plant were selected to illustrate the commuting pattern because of the large number of workers employed there. Through the cooperation and assistance of the J. P. Stevens Company, employee addresses as of March, 1967 were compiled by the total number of workers from each small town in the area, and by the number living on rural routes. This information was then plotted on a map to show residence distribution in the area.

This map indicates that a large number of the workers live in the Aberdeen-Southern Pines area, yet many of these live more than two miles from Aberdeen. The next highest concentration of workers is in the West-End-Jackson Springs area and along the rural roads leading toward Aberdeen. The third major concentration of commuters is in Carthage and the rural area south of Carthage. Commuters also come from the U. S. Highway 1 area north of Southern Pines toward Vass, Cameron, and even as far north as Sanford. South along U. S. 1 workers come from Pinebluff and as far as Rockingham and Hamlet. Another small percentage of commuters come from Hoke County and the Raeford area.

In summary the pattern seems to be that commuters working in Aberdeen live in the immediate area from 2-5 miles from town. Secondly, commuting is heavy from the central part of the county. The third major area Aberdeen draws commuters from is Southern Pines and the U. S. 1 areas north of Southern Pines.

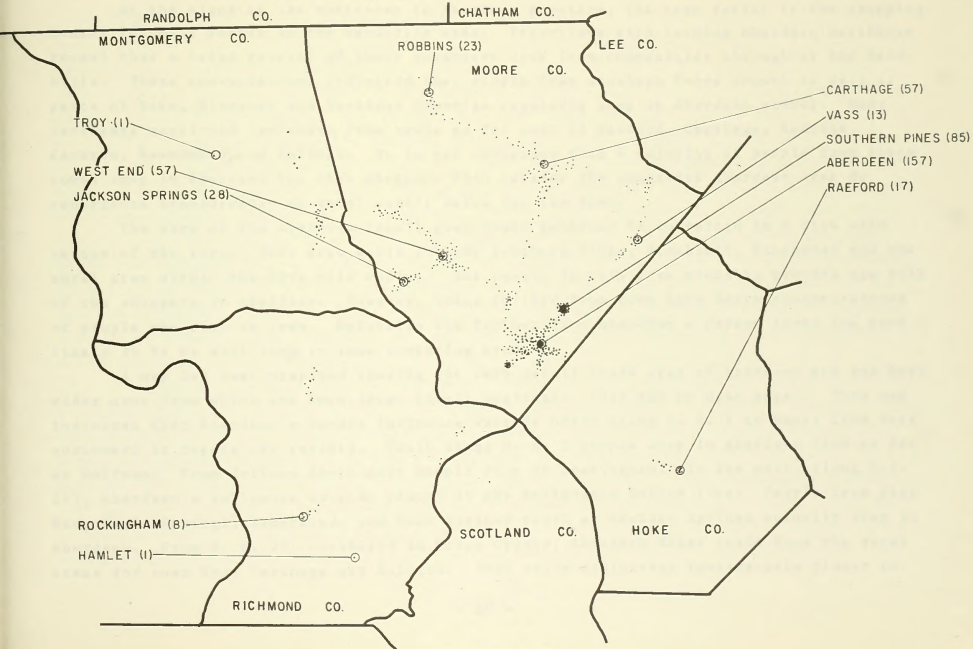
<sup>1</sup> See map next page





# LOCATION OF RESIDENCES FOR ABERDEEN WORKERS

FIGURES ARE FOR TOTAL OF IN-TOWN & RURAL ADDRESSES BY TOWNS  
ONLY SELECTED TOWNS SHOWN





## Retail Trade

### Aberdeen: Industrial, Railroad, and Shopping Center of the Sandhills

As the signs at the entrances to Aberdeen proclaim, the town really is the shopping center for many people in the Sandhills area. Interviews with leading Aberdeen merchants reveal that a large percent of their customers come from communities throughout the Sandhills. These conversations indicated that people from southern Moore County as well as parts of Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties regularly shop in Aberdeen stores. Many merchants mentioned customers from towns as far away as Raeford, Carthage, Robbins, Cameron, Samatocand, and Hoffman. It is not contended that a majority of people from these towns shop in Aberdeen but that shoppers from outside the immediate Aberdeen area do contribute considerably to total retail sales for the town.

The core of the Aberdeen retail area would probably be contained in a five mile radius of the town. This area would include Southern Pines, Pinebluff, Pinehurst and the rural area within the five mile radius. The people in this area probably provide the bulk of the shoppers in Aberdeen. However, areas further from town have heavy concentrations of people who shop in town. Naturally the further from Aberdeen a person lives the more likely it is he will shop in some competing town.

A map has been prepared showing the core retail trade area of Aberdeen and the much wider area from which the town draws retail business. (See map on next page). This map indicates that Aberdeen's retail influence extends north along U. S. 1 to Vass; from Vass northward it tapers off rapidly. South along U. S. 1 people shop in Aberdeen from as far as Hoffman. From Hoffman south most people shop in Rockingham. To the west, along N.C. 211, Aberdeen's influence extends almost to the Montgomery County line. People from West End, Eagle Springs, Samarcand, and from further south at Jackson Springs normally shop in Aberdeen. From N. C. 211 northward in Moore County, Aberdeen draws trade from the rural areas and even from Carthage and Robbins. This trade diminishes considerably closer to



Carthage and Robbins. Very little trade comes from north of these towns. To the east, Fort Bragg Military Reservation is the limit of the trade area except along N. C. 211 toward Raeford. McCain is about the limit of the retail area in this direction although some shoppers come from as far as Raeford.

For a town of its size, Aberdeen has a very large retail trade area. For the work and energy put into making Aberdeen a successful trading center the town may be proud. This business is very important to the town in the jobs and salaries it provides, not only to the owners of businesses, but to the employees and their families as well.

The extent of Aberdeen's trading area is explained somewhat by the lack of strong competitors in the immediate vicinity and partly by the work of merchants and townspeople. The construction of railroads converging at Aberdeen early in this century gave the town an advantage as a commercial and marketing center also. Today good highways make it possible for the shopper to travel longer distances to the place that offers the most goods and services at the best prices. If Aberdeen wants to remain the shopping center of the Sandhills it must remain competitive not only in prices of retail goods, but in variety, quality, and also visual appearance. The dramatic success of planned shopping centers in recent years should be an indication that people are aware of the shopping environment as well as merchandize.

Conversations with Aberdeen merchants suggests that there may be a need for additional grocery stores. If this is true a cooperative effort to have a new competitive supermarket located in Aberdeen would be worthwhile. Experience from shopping centers shows that the supermarket is a great attraction for the shopper. People like to do as much of their shopping in one place as possible. If they fall into the habit of shopping for groceries in other towns they may soon find themselves shopping in those towns for other items too. If Aberdeen is to continue to be the shopping center for medium priced, everyday goods for the Sandhills, it should offer as wide a variety of those goods and



services as possible. Supermarkets should certainly be included. The result of failure of Central Business Districts to meet the demands of the shopper can easily be seen across the state and nation. Planned shopping centers move in and siphon off the business formerly held by the downtown merchants. Should a shopping center be built in the Aberdeen area, it is unlikely that it would be located inside the Aberdeen city limits. The consequences of a large planned shopping center near Aberdeen would probably be loss of trade, depreciation of downtown property values and loss of tax revenue to the city.

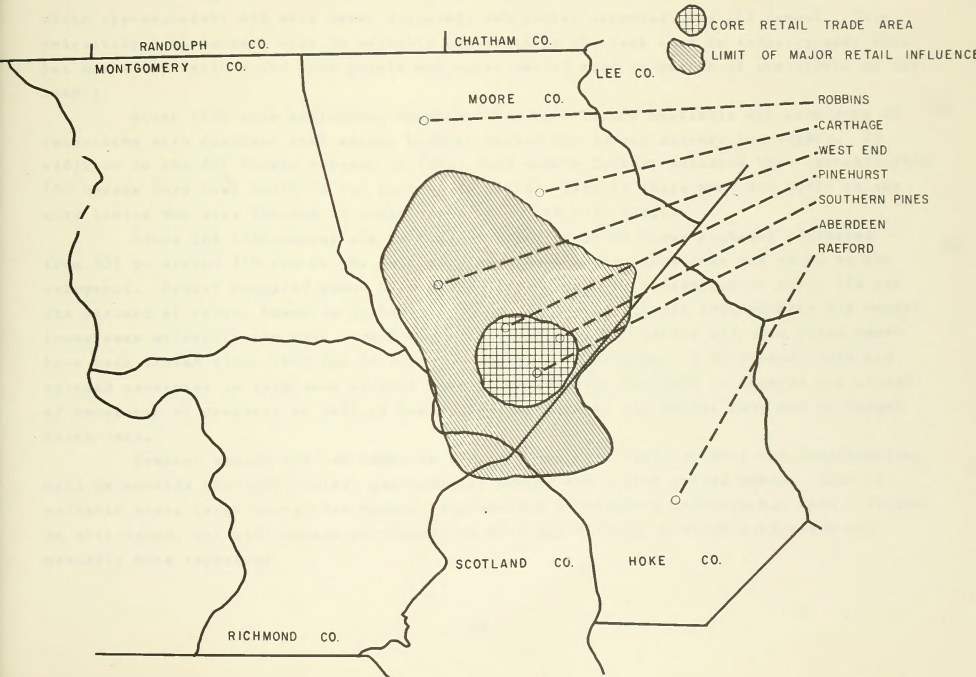
In order to serve the shopping public from the present business district, it would be advisable for merchants of the town to form some type of organization with an active program of promoting the town as an area trading center. Retail business in Aberdeen contributes substantially to the total town economy. Therefore every effort should be made to provide for the shopper's needs.

In addition to having an unusually large trading area for a town of its size, Aberdeen is unusual in that it is very near to a larger town, Southern Pines, and the larger town does not dominate the retail trade of the area. This is explained to a large degree by the fact that the two towns have specialized in the type of retail goods and services they offer the shopper. Southern Pines business has been oriented toward specialty items and services while Aberdeen provides the everyday needs of the shopper. When one is looking for expensive clothes, gifts, novelties, or tourist services, Southern Pines provides them. For more normal needs, such as medium priced clothes, dry goods, hardware, furniture, automobiles, banking services, dry cleaning, and farm and building supplies, the shopper goes to Aberdeen. Both towns seem to prosper under this system and it is recommended that Aberdeen continue to direct its efforts toward supplying the needs of the average shopper.





# ABERDEEN RETAIL TRADE AREA





## Housing

According to the 1960 Census of Housing there were 531 houses in Aberdeen of which approximately 63% were owner occupied, 26% renter occupied, and 11% vacant. This relatively high vacancy rate is probably explained by the fact that an industry near town has ceased operations and many people had moved out of town in search of employment in the 1960's.

Since 1960 more employment opportunities have become available and according to interviews with Aberdeen real estate brokers, demand for houses exceeds the supply. In addition to the 531 houses present in 1960, real estate brokers estimate that approximately 100 houses have been built in the past seven years. Part of these were not built in the city limits but were located in areas adjacent to the city limits.

Since the 1960 census the percent of owner occupied homes probably increased from 63% to around 67% due to the fact most new homes built since then are owned by the occupants. Renter occupied homes have probably increased in percentage to about 28% and the percent of vacant homes is probably down to around 5%. It was assumed that the rental homes were primarily the ones vacant at the time of the 1960 census and that these homes have been rented since 1960 due to improved economic conditions. A 5% vacancy rate was assumed necessary to take into account renters moving from one home to another and change of ownership of property as well as homes deteriorating to the extent they are no longer being used.

Present trends for new homes in the Aberdeen area indicate most new construction will be outside the city limits, particularly medium and higher priced homes. Lack of suitable areas large enough for planned residential development probably has been a factor in this trend, but willingness to commute to work and efforts to avoid city taxes are probably more important.



Unless there is a major change in employment patterns, no major demand for new, medium, and high priced single family homes is foreseen for areas inside the city. For certain specific housing units, such as rental apartments and low rent single family housing, there is a present demand. This type of housing would appeal to some people such as those who are now commuting, or to military families who would like to move to Aberdeen but choose to live in other places because of lack of variety in the choice of rental housing offered.

Probably the single largest need for homes in Aberdeen is for nonwhites. This segment occupies approximately 18% of Aberdeen homes and 67% of these homes are in deteriorating or dilapidated condition according to the census of housing. Since many of these nonwhites are in low income groups, any housing for them would have to be designed with this in mind.

Overall, condition of houses in Aberdeen is good. Almost 85% of all units were classified as standard by the 1960 census. The remaining 15% of houses in substandard condition are occupied predominantly by nonwhites and this is the immediate problem in Aberdeen. Federal programs such as public housing are most often used as a solution to this problem of providing adequate housing for low income families. As jobs for nonwhites increase and their level of income rises, the demand for better nonwhite housing could be expected to increase also.



**APPENDIX**





POPULATION BY DECADES, AND PERCENT CHANGE OVER PRECEDING DECADE

<u>Aberdeen</u>	<u>Moore County</u>	<u>Sandhill Township</u>	<u>Red Springs</u>	<u>Raeford</u>	<u>Lillington</u>	
794 (-%)	17,010(--%)	2,038(--%)	1,089 (--%)	580(--%)	380(--%)	1910
858 (8%)	21,388(25.7%)	2,642(29.6%)	1,018(-6.5%)	1,232(112.4%)	593(56%)	1920
1,382(.61%)	28,215 (31.9%)	4,554(72.3)	1,300(27.7%)	1,303(5.7%)	752(26.8%)	1930
1,076(-14.9%)	30,969 (9.7%)	4,117(-10.6%)	1,559(19.9%)	1,628(24.9%)	914(21.5%)	1940
1,603(48.9%)	33,129 (6.9%)	5,379(30.6%)	2,245(44%)	2,030(24.6%)	1,061(5.1%)	1950
1,531(-3.2%)	36,733(10.9%)	5,474(1.7%)	2,767(23.3%)	3,058(50.6%)	1,242(17%)	1960

PERCENT INCREASE BY TOWN: 1910-1960

Aberdeen	190%
Red Springs	250%
Lillington	320%
Raeford	520%

SOURCE: Population of Counties and Minor Civil Divisions: 1910-1960,

Prepared by: Department of Conservation and Development,  
Raleigh, North Carolina



## NET MIGRATION FOR ABERDEEN: 1940-1950

Males:	Under 5 yrs.	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 plus
1940 population	33	99	93	79	91	63	59
1950 population	-	108	143	111	94	45	33
% of 1940 group present in 1950	-	109.1	153.8	140.5	103.3	71.4	55.9
<u>Females:</u>							
1940 population	23	95	105	99	96	63	78
1950 population	-	143	157	116	88	52	50
% of 1940 group present in 1950	-	150.5	149.5	117.2	91.7	82.5	64.1

SOURCE: 1940 and 1950 U. S. Census of Population

EXPLANATION OF CHART This chart compares the same age group by numbers at 10 year intervals. Thus under age group "5-14" the 1940 population was 99 males. The same group of individuals in 1950, now 10 years older (15-24), had a population of 108 males. Therefore, during the 10 years there was an increase of nine males in this group; or stated differently, there was 109.1% of the 1940 group present in 1950.



## NET MIGRATION FOR ABERDEEN: 1950-1960

Males:	Under 5 years	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 plus
1950 population	99	145	108	143	111	94	78
1960 population	86	89	100	88	71	65	48
% of 1950 group present in 1960	86.9	61.4	92.6	61.5	64.0	69.1	61.5
<u>Females:</u>							
1950 population	91	128	143	157	116	88	102
1960 population	71	89	113	108	91	76	77
% of 1950 group present in 1960	78.0	69.5	79.0	68.8	78.4	86.4	75.5

SOURCE: 1950 and 1960 U. S. Census of Population



LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED: 1960 (TOTAL POPULATION, 25 YEARS AND OLDER,  
WHITE & NONWHITE, BY PERCENT)

	Sandhill Twp.	Raeford Town	Red Springs Town	Lillington Town	Moore County	State Economic Area #9	State of North Carolina
No education	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	5.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%
<u>Elementary:</u>							
1-4 years	9.3%	12.0%	10.3%	9.3%	11.9%	14.3%	13.4%
5-7 years	19.8%	16.5%	16.5%	22.7%	24.3%	22.5%	24.9%
8 years	8.8%	8.4%	4.5%	7.6%	11.0%	9.2%	9.3
<u>High School:</u>							
1-3 years	17.3%	15.4%	15.1%	16.4%	16.2%	17.4%	17.0%
4 years	24.8%	9.4%	23.7%	21.1%	21.5%	20.0%	18.9%
<u>College:</u>							
1-3 years	9.4%	14.1%	14.9%	8.0%	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%
4 years	9.0%	9.4%	13.0%	9.2%	5.6%	5.7%	6.3%

SOURCE: Special Table PH-4, 1960 Unpublished U.S. Census Data





LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED: 1960 (WHITE, 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER, BY PERCENT)

	Sandhill Twp.	Raeftord Town	Red Springs Town	Lillington Town	Moore County	State Economic Area #9	State of North Carolina
No Education	0.5%	0%	0%	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.1%
<u>Elementary</u>							
1-4 years	4.0%	7.2%	3.1%	3.3%	8.5%	8.9%	10.1%
5-7 years	15.9%	14.8%	9.5%	21.1%	23.1%	19.4%	23.6%
8 years	8.5%	8.8%	5.9%	6.6%	11.2%	9.4%	9.4%
<u>High School</u>							
1-3 years	18.3%	17.1%	15.9%	18.3%	16.9%	18.7%	17.7%
4 years	29.2%	25.6%	30.2%	27.5%	24.1%	25.2%	21.7%
<u>College</u>							
1-3 years	12.2%	16.1%	20.8%	10.1%	7.8%	9.2%	8.3%
4 years	11.4%	10.4%	14.6%	10.1%	6.5%	6.7%	7.1%

SOURCE: Special Table PH-5, 1960 Unpublished U. S. Census Data



LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED: 1960 (NONWHITE, 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER BY PERCENT)

	Sandhill Twp.	Raeford Town	Red Springs Town	Lillington Twp.	Moore County	State Economic Area #9	State of North Carolina
No education	5.1%	11.9%	5.7%	10.2%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%
<u>Elementary</u>							
1-4 years	25.%	47.5%	23.9%	19.7%	22.9%	25.1%	25.5%
5-7 years	31.3%	28.6%	29.7%	25.6%	28.8%	28.5%	29.8%
8 years	9.7%	4.9%	1.9%	9.4%	10.4%	9.0%	9.0%
<u>High School</u>							
1-3 years	14.4%	2.7%	13.6%	13.1%	13.8%	14.8%	14.5%
4 years	11.7%	2.2%	11.4%	10.0%	13.0%	9.6%	8.7%
<u>College</u>							
1-3 years	0.9%	0.0%	3.8%	4.4%	1.5%	2.6%	2.5%
4 years	1.9%	2.2%	10.0%	7.6%	2.5%	3.7%	3.5%

SOURCE: Special Table PH-5, 1960 Unpublished U. S. Census Data



MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED (PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NONWHITE</u>
SANDHILL TOWNSHIP	10.8	12.1	6.9
RAEFORD TOWN	11.3	12.1	4.2
RED SPRINGS TOWN	12.1	12.5	7.1
LILLINGTON TOWNSHIP	9.9	11.6	7.4
MOORE COUNTY	8.9	10.0	7.2
STATE ECONOMIC AREA #9	9.1	10.6	6.9
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA	8.9	9.8	7.0

SOURCE: Special Table PH-5, 1960 Unpublished U. S. Census Data



TOTAL FAMILY INCOME BY INCOME GROUPS

	Under \$3,000		\$3,000-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$6,999		\$7,000-\$9,999		Above \$10,000	
	number families	% families	number families	% families	number families	% families	number families	% families	number families	% families
SANDHILL TWP.	507	34.4%	386	26.1%	253	17.1%	192	13.0%	139	9.4%
RAEFORD TOWN	165	21.2%	178	22.9%	215	27.7%	141	18.2%	78	10.0%
RED SPRINGS TOWN	212	34.5%	148	24.1%	152	24.7%	93	15.1%	10	1.6%
LILLING- TON TWP.	309	40.4%	204	26.7%	121	15.8%	86	11.3%	44	5.8%
MOORE CO.	3,733	42.5%	2,292	26.1%	1,421	16.2%	838	9.5%	496	5.7%
STATE ECONOMIC AREA #9	33,885	44.1%	20,754	27.0%	11,605	15.1%	6,986	9.1%	3,564	4.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	405,579	37.2%	275,989	25.3%	199,830	18.3%	134,406	12.3%	75,852	6.9%

SOURCE: 1960 Published and Unpublished U. S. Census Data





TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: WHITE AND NONWHITE

	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$6,999		\$7,000-\$9,999		Above \$10,000	
	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %	No. & %
	White Families	Nonwhite Families	White Families	Nonwhite Families	White Families	Nonwhite Families	White Families	Nonwhite Families	White Families	Nonwhite Families
Sandhill Twp.	265 23.1%	242 73.6%	310 27.0%	76 23.1%	246 21.4%	7 2.1%	192 16.7%	0	135 11.8%	4 1.2%
Raeform Town	108 15.5%	57 71.3%	160 22.9%	18 22.5%	210 30.1%	5 6.2%	141 20.3%	0	78 11.2%	-
Red Springs Town	35 8.8%	167 76.6%	134 33.8%	24 11.0%	142 35.8%	10 4.6%	76 19.1%	17 7.8%	10 2.5%	-
Lilling- ton Twp.	138 26.0%	171 73.4%	162 30.5%	42 18.0%	117 22.0%	4 1.7%	70 13.2%	16 6.9%	44 8.3%	-
Moore Co.	2,253 32.9%	1,480 76.6%	1,931 28.2%	361 18.8%	1,346 19.7%	75 3.8%	830 12.1%	8 0.4%	488 7.1%	8 0.4%
State Economic Area #9	15,608 29.7%	18,277 75.3%	16,538 31.5%	4,216 17.4%	10,437 19.9%	1,168 4.8%	6,500 12.4%	486 2.0%	3,430 6.5%	134 0.5%
North Carolina	250,173 28.8%	155,407 70.1%	231,382 26.6%	44,607 20.1%	186,166 21.4%	13,664 6.2%	128,281 14.7%	6,125 2.7%	73,911 8.5%	1,941 0.9%

SOURCE: 1960 Published and Unpublished U. S. Census Data



POTENTIAL LABOR FORCE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Experienced Manufacturing Workers	75	265
All other experienced workers	140	115
Inexperienced but referable and trainable	900	900
High School graduates entering the labor market annually	84	105

SOURCE: Information taken from "Community Data Sheet" compiled by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Commerce and Industry Division, for Aberdeen, North Carolina in December, 1966.



Housing Conditions

	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>% of White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>% of Nonwhite</u>
Sound	418	79%	388	89%	30	32%
w/plumbing	385	-	375	-	10	-
wo/plumbing	33	-	13	-	20	-
Deteriorating	88	16%	45	10%	43	46%
w/plumbing	37	-	33	-	4	-
wo/plumbing	51	-	12	-	39	-
Dilapidated	25	5%	5	1%	20	22%

Housing Occupants

	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>% of White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>% of Nonwhite</u>
All units	531	-	438	-	93	-
Owner Occupied	334	63%	285	65%	49	53%
Renter Occupied	139	26%	95	22%	44	47%
Vacant	58	11%	58	13%	-	-

SOURCE: Advance Table Ph-1, Unpublished U. S. Census Data



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Residue Occurrence

Total	% of Total	Wt%	% of Wt%	Residue	% of Total
100	100	100	100	Residue	100
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0

Residue Occurrence

Total	% of Total	Wt%	% of Wt%	Residue	% of Total
100	100	100	100	Residue	100
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0
0	0	0	0	Residue	0

CONSOLE: ANALYSIS DATA FILE: CONSOLE.DAT - 11/11/88



